

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

GREAT REFORM MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted.

JOHN BRIGHT SUPPORTS THE PLATFORM.

Austria Called Upon by Italy to Restore the National Relics Carried off from Venice.

The "Iron Crown" of Lombardy Among the Relics.

More Popular Demonstrations in Honor of United States Embassy to Russia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Austria Required by the Italian Government to Restore the National Relics. Florence, August 26.—General Menabrea has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venice, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

SAXONY.

The Liberal Party Declares in Favor of National Incorporation with Prussia. Leipzig, August 26.—The meeting of the National Liberal party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

Leipzig, August 27.—A large and influential meeting has been held in this city, which declared in favor of a union of the kingdom of Saxony with Prussia.

RUSSIA.

Demonstration at Moscow and Novgorod in Honor of the United States Embassy.

St. Petersburg, August 26.—The United States Embassy met with a hearty reception on the route to Moscow, where they were received with distinguished honors, and entertained at a grand banquet.

At Novgorod the Embassy also were the recipients of similar attentions, and honored with a grand dinner.

Moscow, August 25.—There was a great popular demonstration here to-day in honor of the American guests. Among the features was a dinner to the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary Fox said that the title of the Club must be emblematic of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

The insurgents in Siberia organizing a military force.

St. Petersburg, August 26.—News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms, and the rest with scythes.

Martial Law Abolished in the Southwest. St. Petersburg, August 25.—Martial law has been abolished in all the Governments in the Southwest except Kiev.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Reform Meeting in Birmingham—The Platform of Manhood Suffrage Adopted—John Bright Supports the Platform.

Birmingham, England, August 27.—The Reform display in this city to-day was the most successful yet. It was held in the afternoon, and passed off without a riot or disturbance of any kind, which had been to some extent apprehended. Many thousands of people were present. The platform adopted by the immense assemblage in honor of the manhood suffrage. John Bright delivered an address this evening in support of the platform.

PRUSSIA.

The Treaty of Peace Almost Identical with the Original Preliminaries—Details Not to be Published till After Ratification by All the Parties to the Treaty.

Berlin, August 27.—Information has been received here which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public, however, until it is ratified by all the parties involved.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, August 27.—The cotton market closes steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling upland of 15d. The breadstuffs market is flat, and prices quite nominal, with a downward tendency.

The provisions market is quiet and generally unchanged.

There is no change of note to report in the produce market, except for tallows, which is firmer, holders asking an advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Monday Evening, August 27.—The London money market is easier, and an advance of 4 per cent. on Consols. The closing quotation for money was 85.

The market for American securities continues firm, and Erie and Illinois shares have advanced. The closing quotations are:—U. S. Five-twenty, 72; Erie Railroad shares, 44; Illinois Central shares, 78.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 27.—The steamship *Tartar*, from New York August 15, arrived at this port this afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

LONDON, August 27.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec August 10, arrived here this afternoon, and sailed again for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Ship *Universe*, Captain Hurton, from New York, July 31, arrived at this port to-day. Ship *M. Fox* has also arrived.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.

The iron crown recently carried off by Venice, and other valuables, by the Austrians, and which has just been claimed by the Italian Government, is one of the most interesting national relics in Europe. History informs us that during the middle ages the Emperors of Germany claimed three crowns—that of Germany, which was of silver, and was assumed at Aix-la-Chapelle; the crown of iron, which had formerly been peculiar to the Lombard kings, and was assumed at Pavia; and the Imperial crown, which was received by the Emperor Charlemagne from the Pope, and was similar to that of bishops, but somewhat smaller.

The crown of iron, though chiefly of gold, derived its name from an iron band which encircled it in the interior, and which was said to have been made from one of the nails which served in the crucifixion of Christ. This crown was worn by Charlemagne, the first Emperor of Germany, over one thousand years ago. Preserved in Italy after the devastation of the Empire of the West, founded by that illustrious monarch, it was won by Napoleon the first

when that mighty conqueror was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and it subsequently became one of the crowns of the Emperors of Austria as masters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Venice being now restored to Italy, this relic rightfully belongs to the King of Italy; and hence the claim which has been made for its restoration.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John Pierpont.

A very brief telegram announces the sudden demise of the venerable and pastor, John Pierpont. He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, April 6, 1785, and was therefore at the time of his death in the eighty-second year of his age. He graduated at Yale College in 1804, and in the year following went to South Carolina, as private tutor in the family of William Alston. He returned to his native Connecticut in 1809, applied himself diligently to the study of the law, and was admitted as a member of the bar of Essex county, Mass., in 1812. The whole of the last war with Great Britain, he relinquished the practice of law soon after his admission to the bar, and became a merchant, first in Boston, and then in Baltimore. His mercantile career was unsuccessful. While a business man he published his "Aims of Pious Living," at Baltimore, in 1816, and three years afterwards he was ordained pastor of a Congregational Church in Boston. In 1828 there sprang up between himself and his parish a controversy, which lasted for seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Pierpont resigned, having achieved a complete victory over his adversaries. In 1845 he was called to officiate in a Unitarian church at Troy, New York, where he remained four years, and from thence he went to the First Congregational Church, at Medford, the place of his death. In 1840 he published a complete edition of his poetical works written up to that time. Mr. Pierpont was an active laborer in the cause of temperance and the abolition of slavery. Both in word and in deed he advocated the principles of total abstinence and liberty. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions on these topics gave rise to the misunderstanding with his first congregation. Mr. Pierpont was a fluent and pleasant speaker, and a preacher of more than average merit. Many of his poems were suggested by circumstances connected with the moral and religious movements of his day.

General A. P. Granger.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) papers announce the death of General Amos P. Granger, who represented the Onondaga district in Congress from 1855 till 1860. He was an early settler of Syracuse, and for many years a prominent merchant. He served in the War of 1812, and delivered the address of welcome to General Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to Syracuse in 1825. He was the chairman of the Whig delegation from New York to the Baltimore Convention, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments at Seneca Falls. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he took decided grounds against the inquiry; and when in attendance at the Anti-Slavery Convention at Auburn, just before the adjournment, he offered a series of resolutions which were adopted, the following being the most significant:—Resolved, that the Baltimore platform, adopted by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a vast majority of the people, who were Whigs and Democrats, hereby repudiate for the past, the present, and the future.

That all who became a candidate for Congress and who voted for General A. P. Granger, be expelled from the Union.

He obtained notice for his nomination for his centennial friend, Rev. Daniel Waldo, for Chaplain of the House of Representatives; for being attacked in a public conveyance by Fayette McCallin; and for his speech declaring that slavery was without warrant in the Federal Constitution. He was re-elected in 1856. This was his last appearance in public life. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a devoted Unionist. He was an earnest supporter of the Episcopal cause, and was engaged in debating upon theological questions with great zeal and vigor. In 1856 he was attacked by paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death took place on Friday, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Colored Men in the Regular Army—Order from Lieutenant-General Sherman.

Lieutenant-General Sherman has issued the following order relative to the enlistment of colored men in the regular army:—

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, St. Louis, August 8, 1866.—1. Commanders of military departments within this division in which colored regiments are serving, will proceed at once to enlist for two regiments of colored regulars under the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, entitled 'An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States,' one of cavalry, and one of infantry, to be known as the 38th Regiment United States Cavalry, and the 10th Cavalry, respectively."

"2. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby named as the headquarters and rendezvous of the 10th Cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the headquarters and rendezvous of the 38th Cavalry."

"3. The commanding Generals of the Departments of the Missouri, Arkansas, and Plate will detail one or more officers of the regular army, who will proceed to canvass the regiments of colored troops now serving in their respective departments, and enlist men for the new regiments above named—the cavalry for five years, and the infantry for three years. The men so enlisted will be discharged from their present obligations, and grouped in regular regiments, and officers to be selected by the colonels or regimental commanders hereafter to be appointed, but will be retained for the present at or near their present station. The number of privates allowed to a company is six hundred. The men of color, however, will be enlisted in the new organizations, will for the present be consolidated into companies under the direction of their immediate commanders, and held to service until the new army is sufficiently organized to replace them."

"4. The field officers of these regiments will, on arrival at these headquarters, proceed to the posts herein named and organize their regiments according to law and regulation, and will in common with many of my fellow-citizens, I deplore the need of a Bureau to which 'reds' like the within might be attached. Having been born of their fine proportions by the storms of this eventful age, they are now in a condition to be retired. I would respectfully suggest, should circumstances render it necessary to again send them into the world, that the face of *Pater Patria* be washed. A close observer cannot fail to remark the change in color of features, caused, no doubt, by a warlike and indelicate use of *starch* in the manufacture of the balm."

Emigrants Westward Bound.—The Milwaukee (Wis.) News reports the arrival here of six hundred more emigrants. Most of them were from Norway, and were bound for Minnesota.

THIRD EDITION

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

Official Roster of the Distinguished Voyageurs.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival and Reception in Baltimore.

OVATIONS TO GRANT AND FARRAGUT.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Departure of the President from Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Presidential excursion party left here at 7:30 A. M., under the superintendence of Major-General McCulloch, and Major G. S. Koonz as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through. Secretary McCulloch and the Hon. O. H. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, but were prevented from accompanying them by public business.

The following is a list of the excursionists:—President Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, wife and son; A. H. Randall, Postmaster-General; General U. S. Grant, General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; Admiral Farragut, Lieutenant Gmley, Secretary to Admiral Farragut; Rear-Admiral Radford, Surgeon-General Barnes, Minister Remier, Senator Patterson and wife, Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.; Colonel W. G. Moore, and Colonel K. Morrow, of the President's household; Marshal Gooding and his Deputy, Colonel O'Brien, Major Seward, Lewis A. Gohrig, of the Associated Press; W. W. Ward, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, James Donaldson, R. S. Spofford, Edward Potts, Colonel Flood, Colonel H. A. Chadwick, the last named acting as purveyor of the party.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, August 28.—The Governor of Maryland and his staff met the Presidential party at this place, and welcomed them to the State of Maryland. The Governor is accompanied by Colonel Webster, Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

Arrival at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—The President and his party have arrived here, and the procession has passed through our streets towards the Philadelphia depot. The streets were thronged with spectators. The President and the excursionists rode in open carriages, escorted by a detachment of United States troops, from Fort McHenry. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at various points as the President passed.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut were particularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause along the line of procession. Flags were generally displayed. The excursionists were met by the Committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their chairman. Large crowds were congregated at the railroad depot, and the excursionists were greeted by the waving of hats, and occasional cheers.

The Douglas Monument Celebration.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—That the greatest interest is everywhere manifested in relation to the coming ceremonies to be attended on the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—the more especially as the President of the United States, a Master Mason, has signified his intention to do all honor to the occasion—can be seen from a perusal of your columns, as well as those of other papers.

The programme to be followed on the occasion has been carefully prepared by the "Douglas Monument Association," a part of which was, that the laying of the stone should be performed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, of which the lamented dead was an honored member.

In accordance with such arrangement, the following circular was issued by delegated authority to the leading Masons of the country, inviting their presence:—

Seal. Douglas Monument Association.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1866.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Grand Committee of Arrangements of the Douglas Monument Association, to invite the Masonic Fraternity to assist in the approaching ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument over the remains of our distinguished brother, the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, have the honor to request your presence in the city of Chicago on the 6th day of September next.

The corner-stone will be laid under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, at high noon on the day above-mentioned.

A resolution adopted by the Chairman of the Committee, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, Chairman.

ISAAC R. DILLER, Secretary.

H. F. PATRICK, Treasurer.

HARMON G. REYNOLDS, Committee.

LEONARD W. VOLK, Committee.

JAMES R. BOWEN, Committee.

W. W. HUNTLEY, Committee.

It will be seen that the above, dated August 12, and duly mailed, make no mention of anything having a political reference, or that other than the parties named were to perform the services, and of which management the President of the United States was fully informed. Nevertheless, for what purpose is best known to its author or authors, the following line from the President evidently for political purposes, and the falsity of which is easily determined by a comparison of dates, appeared in the *Tribune* of Saturday last. I have only to say the Masons of Illinois, of all shades of politics, will honor their Chief Magistrate and Brother Mason while sojourning there:—

CHICAGO, August 21.—It is quite doubtful as to whether President Johnson will lay the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument. The Masonic Fraternity of the city applied to the General Committee of Arrangements for the privilege of having it done by J. R. Gorn, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Illinois. They insist that as the ceremonies are to be conducted by Masons, the Grand Master is the proper person to lay the corner-stone, and that unless this request is granted the Masons will not participate in the ceremonies. The Committee of Arrangements will probably change the programme in this particular.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

LETTERS FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Stoppage of Rations Next Month.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.—WASHINGTON, August 27.—To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.—Dear Sir:—

Sundry comments upon the late order from this Bureau, reducing the issue of rations, having appeared in various journals, some of which reflect upon the President, I would be glad to have you publish the enclosed letter. Having recommended the course announced in the order above alluded to, whether wisely or unwisely, I am willing to assume the responsibility attaching to it.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General and Commissioner.

The following is the letter referred to in General Howard's letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.—WASHINGTON, August 27, 1866.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Sir:—In view of the fact that charges are constantly made by a large number of prominent citizens in the South and elsewhere, that persons are fed by the Bureau in idleness, and in consideration of the statements made by the inspectors, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, implying that the people who labor for support are rendered idle by the promise or hope of rations from the Government, and further considering that the crops are sufficiently matured already to prevent actual starvation, I recommend that on and after the 1st day of September next, the issue of rations be stopped, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as may not be embraced in the above exceptions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General and Commissioner.

Approved August 23, 1866. To take effect October 1, 1866. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official.—JAMES ELDRIDGE, A. A. General.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 28.

General Sickles' Position.

There is authority for stating that Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and declines while on duty in his present command to take part in any political movement.

Superintendent of Public Printing.

Cornelius Wendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, vice DeRees, removed. The position was offered to General Steedman some time ago, but not accepted.

To Applicants for Pensions.

Claimants for an increase of pension under the law granting to widows \$2 per month additional for each child under sixteen years of age, will be required to prove the dates of birth of such children, in the manner required in the case of an application on behalf of minor children, as prescribed in previous forms and instructions. This explanation is now published by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, lest the instructions under the act of July 25, 1866, should be misconstrued, on account of the omission of this requirement from said instructions.

Public Land Operations.

Complete returns of cash sales, locations with bounty land warrants, agricultural scrip, etc., from all the different land offices in the United States up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, have been received at the General Land Office. Eighty-three patents issued on old donation settlement claims, under the act of Congress approved September 25, 1850, have been transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at Newburg, Oregon, for delivery to the parties entitled to them. The area embraced by the claims comprises 23,781 acres.

Freedmen's Schools of the United States.

J. W. Alvord, Esq., Inspector of Schools and Finances of the Freedmen's Bureau, has submitted to the Commissioner his semi-annual report of the condition of the Freedmen's Schools in the United States. It represents that the total number of schools, exclusive of night schools, Sabbath and private schools, in all the districts of the Bureau, is 976. The total number of teachers employed is 1405; and the total number of pupils receiving tuition is 90,778. The State of Virginia is in advance of all the others in Freedmen's Schools, the number reported being 123 schools, 200 teachers, and 11,784 scholars. The Inspector says, in reference to the subject:—"Amid all the embarrassment of these past months, the schools have steadily gained in numbers, attainments, and general influence. This is true, with a good degree of sameness, over all the States except Louisiana, where special causes have temporarily paralyzed our efforts. Teachers generally are becoming more apt and skillful in their instructions, and the rapid progress of pupils hitherto noticed, continues. The Associations of the North are increasing their patronage and funds, and concentrating their means in Central Agencies, which promise greater economy and efficiency, and all are now ready, with fresh hope, to co-operate heartily with the Bureau."

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, August 28.—The adherents of President Johnson held a mass meeting last night, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of the Philadelphia Convention. Addresses were delivered by Senator Cowan, ex-Governor Cox, Johnson, the newly appointed Collector of Philadelphia, General Switzer, and others. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—There were twenty-five deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

The European Mail.

BOSTON, August 28.—The steamship *Ouba* leaves at 11 A. M. to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 8 A. M.

THE INDIANS.

A Hostile Body of Indians at the Forks of Solomon.—The Settlers Driven Back, and Some of Them Scalped.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 27.—The following despatch has just been received from Governor Crawford:—

Captain Reese, from the Forks of the Solomon, has just arrived. One hundred Omahas, four hundred Pawnees, and numerous other Indians are there, having driven the settlers back. Seven men were killed and scalped. The United States troops were stopped at Fort Solomon, and their assistance was requested to protect the settlers.

The Indians between Forts Laramie and Reno.—A Fierce War being Waged by Them.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Advices from Leavenworth, dated August 25, say that the Indians are wild with rage between Forts Laramie and Reno. The whole country is infested with the hostile tribes. They say they will be exterminated sooner than give up the Powder River District. Mrs. Carrington, the wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among the killed and captured. French Press, an old Indian trader, and four other men, were killed fifty miles above here. Smith & Lughten's were stampeded and run off. Seventy-five belonging to another train were also driven off. Emigrants have suffered from the Indians. The most experienced and best mountaineers predict a fearful and bloody war. Colonel Bridges reports that, by means of the Indian Commissioners and the peace treaties, the Indians were never so well prepared for war as at present.

From the Upper Missouri reports are repeated that the Blackfeet and Crows have commenced hostilities. The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Dirt Train Thrown Off the Track on the New Jersey Transportation Company's Road—Two Persons Killed and Fourteen Injured, Etc. Etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 27.—An accident occurred near this place on the New Jersey Transportation Road, about 9 o'clock this morning, entailing the death of two persons and the wounding of fourteen others.

A dirt train was being switched off the railroad track to allow the passenger train from New York to pass, and while backing up, the rear car came in collision with a cow, throwing the dirt train off the track, killing the conductor, Nicholas De Hart, and the brakeman, and wounding fourteen laborers on the rear car, some of them mortally. De Hart was taken to the hospital, and is expected to recover. The cow was killed, and a resident of Elizabeth, and a conductor on the road for twenty years past. The killed and wounded presented a fearful sight. The wounded were taken to New Brunswick to receive surgical aid.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A serious accident occurred on the road of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, just beyond New Brunswick, about eight o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, by which the conductor was killed, and five or six laborers were seriously injured. The freight train was backing down for the purpose of loading on some timber, when a cow, unobserved, ran out of some bushes upon the track, and was struck by the rear car, throwing the train off the track. The conductor, Mr. De Hart, was almost instantly killed, and four or five laborers were reported seriously injured. Mr. De Hart, has been in the employ of the Company for the past twenty years, and leaves a wife and three children, residing at Elizabeth, to mourn his untimely end.—N. Y. World.

TRAGEDY NEAR ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

An Oysterman Killed by a Deputy Sheriff—Alleged Extenuating Circumstances—Great Excitement Among the People.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., August 27.—An unfortunate tragedy occurred about two miles from Elizabethport yesterday morning, in the waters of Newark Bay, at a place known as Long Point, resulting in the death, accidental or otherwise, of a well-known oysterman named Asa Dixon, who was dragging for oysters, contrary to the laws of the State of New Jersey, in Newark Bay. Deputy Sheriff John W. Simonson, of Bergen, in company with three other officers paid a visit to the fishing grounds, and made several arrests. He then went in a skiff in the direction of Dixon's boat, and a rencontre ensued, which resulted in the death of Dixon.

Simonson declares that the shooting of Dixon was an accident, as he fell out of the boat, and the revolver which he carried to defend himself from the oysters exploded accidentally, killing Dixon instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner Brunn, of Elizabeth, on the body of Dixon, the evidence tending to show that the shots had been fired by Simonson. The inquest was adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of giving Simonson time to procure witnesses for the defense. The deceased was a native of the town of Elizabeth, and leaves a wife and six children. Simonson has a wife and two children. The arrest was made by Assistant Chief of Police McGuire, near Saltersville.—N. Y. World.

Major-General Thomas' Staff.—Major-General George H. Thomas has announced his staff to be composed as follows:—Brevet Major-General William D. Whipple, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain George W. Howard, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. P. Willard, U. S. V., First Lieutenant 13th Infantry; Brevet Colonel U. S. Kellogg, First Lieutenant 18th Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. T. Donaldson, Colonel and Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Major J. E. Sumner, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Medical Director; Brevet Major-General B. W. Johnson, Major 4th Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain 19th Infantry, Chief Commissary of Masters.

Major-General Hooker's Staff.—Major-General Joseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has issued a general order announcing that he has taken command, and that his staff will be composed of the following named officers:—Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. H. Hughes, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant 2d Artillery, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant W. H. Tompkins, 2d Artillery, A. D. C.; Colonel C. H. Hoyt, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain C. R. Ator, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Colonel U. S. Kellogg, Assistant Inspector-General; Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Major and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Medical Director; Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Commissary; Captain C. F. Kobb, V. E. C., Acting Judge Advocate.

The Lake Superior Iron Mines.—Last year upwards of 200,000 tons of iron ore, and 15,000 tons of pig iron, were shipped from Marquette, Wisconsin, the headquarters of the iron mining region of Lake Superior. There were seven mines and seven blast furnaces in that region. The ore on the wharves at Marquette is worth forty-five dollars per ton, and at Milwaukee its average value is fifty dollars per ton. No ore is sent from there that does not yield as much as sixty per cent. of iron.

Iron-Cased Horsmen.—The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* writes that many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry were armed with terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade, and often deep down into the body—awful memorials of the strength of arm of the iron-cased Austrian horsemen.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.